

ATTACHMENT H

SBC LINE SHARING
SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS OR INTERIM AGREEMENTS
AS OF JUNE 16, 2000

34 Executed agreements	9 Agreements sent to CLECs for execution	18 Agreements in production progress
Arkansas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • SBC ASI 		
California <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBC ASI • COVAD • Firstworld • Northpoint • Pacwest • Rhythms 	California <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATG • Nextlink 	California <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegiance • USWest • DSL Net
Illinois <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • Northpoint • Rhythms 	Illinois <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nextlink 	Illinois <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegiance • DSL Net
Indiana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • Northpoint 		Indiana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSL Net
Kansas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • Northpoint • Rhythms • SBC ASI 		Kansas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Communications
Michigan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • Rhythms 	Michigan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nextlink 	Michigan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegiance • DSL Net
Missouri <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • Northpoint • SBC ASI 	Missouri <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nextlink 	Missouri <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegiance • Gabriel
	Nevada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBC ASI 	Nevada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSL Net • Gabriel

SBC LINE SHARING
SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS OR INTERIM AGREEMENTS
AS OF JUNE 16, 2000

34 Executed agreements	9 Agreements sent to CLECs for execution	18 Agreements in production progress
Ohio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • Northpoint • Rhythms 	Ohio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nextlink 	Ohio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegiance • DSL Net
Oklahoma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • SBC ASI 		Oklahoma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Communications
Texas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CommSouth • Rhythms • NorthPoint • SBC ASI 	Texas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A-CBT Systems • CCC-TX 	Texas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Communications
Wisconsin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Path • Northpoint • Rhythms 		Wisconsin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP Communications

ATTACHMENT I

The Southern New England
Telephone Company

1st Revised Page 2-56
Cancels Original Page 2-56

Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)

Circuit Code

The term "Circuit Code" is a numerical code that may be used to signify the type of call. The Circuit Code is analogous to the OZZ in MF signaling.

Clear Channel Capability (CCC)

The term "Clear Channel Capability" (CCC) denotes the transport of twenty-four 64 Kbps channels over a 1.544 Mbps Capacity Service via B8ZS line code.

Coin Station

See Public Telephone.

Common Channel Signaling Network (CCSN)

The term "Common Channel Signaling Network" (CCSN) denotes a specialized digital signaling network separate from the regular message (voice) network which interconnects computerized switching systems and has access to special data bases.

Common Line

The term "Common Line" denotes a line, trunk, public telephone line or other facility provided under the general and/or local exchange service tariffs of the Telephone Company, terminated on a central office switch. A common line-residence is a line or trunk provided under the residence regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs. A common line-business is a line provided under the business regulations of the general and/or local exchange service tariffs.

Communications System

The term "Communications System" denotes channels and other facilities, which are capable of communications between terminal equipment provided by other than the Telephone Company.

Confirmed Service Date

The term "Confirmed Service Date" denotes the date on which work activity is scheduled to be completed by the Telephone Company and the service is ready for use by the customer. The Confirmed Service Date is provided by the Telephone Company to the customer.

Continuity

The term "Continuity" shall be defined as a single, uninterrupted path along a circuit from the Minimum Point of Entry (MPOE) or other demarcation point to the Point of Interface ("POI") located on the horizontal side of the Main Distribution Frame ("MDF").

(N)

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Cancels Original Page 2-57

Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)

Crossconnect Termination

An intra-building DS1, DS3, or 2 wire channel from the customer's Point of Termination (POT) to the Telephone Company DSX-1 panel, DSX-3 panel, or main distribution frame (MDF) and is provided out of the Expanded Interconnection section of this Tariff, Section 14.

Customer(s)

The term "Customer(s)" denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, corporation, governmental entity or other entity which subscribes to the services offered under this tariff and has received a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity from the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control and has complied with all other applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

Dedicated Signaling Transport (DST)

The term "Dedicated Signaling Transport (DST)" denotes the transport of out-of-band signaling information between the Telephone Company's CCSN and a customer's CCSN on facilities dedicated to the use of a single customer.

Detail Billing

The term "Detail Billing" denotes the listing of each message and/or rate element for which charges to a customer are due on a bill prepared by the Telephone Company.

Digital Service Crossconnect

The term "Digital Service Crossconnect" denotes a facility for circuit rearrangement, patching, and testing purposes. The DSX is designated DSX-N, where N represents the hierarchy of the digital network. For example, DSX-1 for DS1 signals and DSX-3 for DS3 signals.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)

The term "Digital Subscriber Line" (DSL) describes various technologies and services. The "x" in "xDSL" is a placeholder for the various types of DSL services.

Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM)

The term "Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer" (DSLAM) is defined as a piece of equipment that links end-user DSL connections to a single high-speed switch, typically ATM or IP.

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Direct-Trunked Transport

The term "Direct-Trunked Transport" denotes a Switched Transport facility between a customer's serving wire center and an end office or DA location or Telephone Company access tandem on circuits dedicated to the use of a single customer.

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Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)

High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL)

The term "High Frequency Portion of the Loop" (HFPL) is defined as the frequency above the voice band on a copper loop facility that is being used to carry traditional POTS analog circuit-switched voice band transmissions. The voice band frequency of the spectrum is 300 to 3,000 Hertz (possibly up to 3,400 Hertz) and provides that DSL technologies that operate at frequencies generally above 20,000 Hertz will not interfere with voice band transmission. The Telephone Company shall only make the HFPL available to a CLEC in those instances where the Local Exchange Company is also providing retail POTS (voice band circuit switched) service on the same local loop facility to the same end user.

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Host Office

The term "Host Office" denotes an electronic switching system, which provides call-processing capabilities for one or more Remote Switching Modules or Remote Switching Systems.

Immediately Available Funds

The term "Immediately Available Funds" denotes a corporate or personal check drawn on a bank account and funds which are available for use by the receiving party on the same day on which they are received and include U. S. Federal Reserve bank wire transfers, U. S. Federal Reserve notes (paper cash), U. S. Coins, U. S. Postal Money Orders and New York Certificates of Deposit.

Individual Case Basis (ICB)

The term "Individual Case Basis" denotes a condition in which the regulations, if applicable, rates and charges for an offering under the provisions of this tariff is developed based on the circumstances in each case.

Certain material on this page formerly appeared on Page 2-60 and 2-61.

Issued: May 30, 2000

Effective: June 20, 2000

Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)Initial Address Message

The term "Initial Address Message" denotes an SS7 message in the forward direction to initiate trunk set up with the busying of an outgoing trunk which carries the information about that trunk along with other information relating to the routing and handling of the call to the next switch.

Integrated Services Digital Network

"Integrated Services Digital Network" (ISDN) is a switched network providing end to end digital connectivity for the simultaneous transmission of voice and data Basic Rate Interface-ISDN (BRI-ISDN) and provides for digital transmission of two 64 Kbps bearer channels and one 16 Kbps data channel (2B+D).

Inter-Wire Center Transport

"Inter-Wire Center Transport" provides for the transmission facilities between serving wire centers (SWCs) associated with the port, loop, or multiplexing services and the location of the Certified Local Exchange Carrier's collocated space.

Interexchange Carrier (IC)

The term "Interexchange Carrier" (IC) denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in the provision of interexchange communication services by wire or radio, between two or more exchanges.

Interexchange Communications Services

Communications services provided across exchange boundaries, or between extended local areas (exchange service areas), equivalent to long distance toll.

Interstate Communications

The term "Interstate Communications" denotes both interstate and foreign communications.

Certain material on this page now appears on Page 2-60.1.

Issued: May 30, 2000

Effective: June 20, 2000

Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)Minimum Point of Presence

The term "Minimum Point of Presence" (MPOP) denotes the interface point at the customer's end user location.

Multiplex

The term "Multiplex" denotes the process or equipment for combining a number of individual channels into a common spectrum or into a common bit stream for transmission. Conversely, Multiplex also refers to the separation of a common spectrum or bit stream into individual channels.

Network Control Signaling

The term "Network Control Signaling" denotes the transmission of signals used in the telecommunications system which perform functions such as supervision (control, status, and charge signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling and called number identifications, rate of flow, service selection error control and audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating re-order or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of the telecommunications system.

Network Service Provider

The term "Network Service Provider" refers to a local exchange carrier providing one or more physical network components of an end user's service. The network service provider may or may not also be the local service provider.

Non-Standard xDSL-Based Technology

The term "Non-Standard xDSL-Based Technology" is a loop technology that is not presumed acceptable for deployment as defined by the FCC in its Line Sharing Order.

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North American Numbering Plan

The term "North American Numbering Plan" denotes a three-digit area (Numbering Plan Area) code and a seven-digit telephone number made up of a three-digit Central Office code plus a four-digit station number.

Off-hook

The term "Off-hook" denotes the active condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

On-hook

The term "On-hook" denotes the idle condition of Switched Access or a Telephone Exchange Service line.

Originating Direction

The term "Originating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the origination of calls from an end user premise to a customer premise.

Certain material formerly on Page 2-64 now appears on Page 2-65.

Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)

Originating Point Code (OPC)

The term "Originating Point Code" (OPC) is used to identify each Operator Service System (OSS) location used in the provisioning of LIDB Validation Service.

OZZ Code

The term "OZZ" is a numerical code that may be used to signify the type of call. The OZZ is used with MF Signaling.

Plain Old Telephone Service

The term "Plain Old Telephone Service" (POTS) denotes basic telephone service for the transmission of human speech.

Point of Termination

The term "Point of Termination" denotes a point of demarcation within a customer designated premises at which the Telephone Company's responsibility for the provision of Access Service ends.

Port

The "Port" is the point of interface/access connection to the Telephone Company's public switched network. This may be a switch line side interface or switch trunk side interface.

Premises

The term "Premises" denotes a building, or a portion of a building in a multitenant building, or buildings on continuous property (except Railroad Right-of-Way, etc.) not separated by a public highway, except for a customer that offers Telecommunications Services exclusively as a reseller. This term is not to be limited to one building, but applies as well to a complex, or campus-type configuration of buildings.

Presumed Acceptable for Deployment

The term "Presumed Acceptable for Deployment" relates to a loop technology that complies with existing industry standards, has been successfully deployed by another carrier in any state without significantly degrading the performance of other services, or has been approved by the FCC, any state commission, or an industry standards body.

Primary Listing

A "Primary Listing" for residence service is a single line entry in the white pages of the directory section, which serves the end user's location. A primary listing for business service includes a single line white page listing as described for residence service, as well as a single line yellow page listing in the same directory.

Certain material on this Page formerly appeared on Page 2-65 and certain material formerly on this page now appears on Page 2-66.

Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)Prime Service Vendor

The term "Prime Service Vendor" denotes the status of the Telephone Company when contracting directly with the user of Telecommunications Service Priority TSP Service.

Public Telephone

The term "Public Telephone" denotes public payphones, both coin and coinless, that are available to the general public for public convenience. They are located in public or semipublic places where customers can originate telephone calls and pay the applicable charges.

Query

The term "Query" denotes a request for specific information generated by a computer processor and sent to an application, i.e., a database with a predefined set of responses expected.

Radio Common Carriers (RCCs)

The term "Radio Common Carriers (RCCs)" denotes carriers, which are regulated under Part 22 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

Registered Equipment

The term "Registered Equipment" denotes the customer's premise equipment, which complies with and has been approved within the Registration Provisions of Part 68 of the F.C.C.'s Rules and Regulations.

Release Message

The term "Release Message" denotes an SS7 message sent in either direction to indicate the release of a specific circuit.

Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems

The term "Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems" denotes small, remotely controlled electronic end office switches which obtain their call processing capability from an ESS-type Host Office. The Remote Switching Modules and/or Remote Switching Systems cannot accommodate direct trunks to a customer.

Service Control Point

The term "Service Control Point" (SCP) denotes an SS7 network element whose function is to serve as a control interface between the SS7 network and one or more data bases.

Certain material on this Page previously appeared on Page 2-65.

Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)Signaling for Tandem Switching

The term "Signaling for Tandem Switching" denotes the Carrier Identification Code (CIC) and the OZZ code on a MF signaling basis and the CIC and Circuit Code on an SS7 basis. This information is needed to perform tandem switching functions.

SNET SONET Network Service

SNET SONET Network Service (SSNS) provides dedicated transport utilizing Synchronous Optical Network (SONET) transmission standards.

Splitter

The term "Splitter" is defined as a device that divides the data and voice signals concurrently moving across the loop, directing the voice traffic through copper tie cables to the switch and the data traffic through another pair of copper tie cables to multiplexing equipment for delivery to the packet-switched network. A Splitter may be directly integrated into the Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) equipment or may be externally mounted.

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Subcontractor

The term "Subcontractor" denotes the status of the Telephone Company when contracting directly with a Prime Service Vendor to provide Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) to a service user.

Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem

The term "Subtending End Office of an Access Tandem" denotes an end office that has final trunk group routing through that tandem.

Switching System

The term "Switching System" denotes the Telephone Company facilities, including hardware and/or software, which are used to perform switching functions within a central office, end office or tandem office.

Tandem-Switched Directory Transport

The term "Tandem-Switched Directory Transport" denotes a facility between the DA location and The Telephone Company SWC or a Telephone Company access tandem when usage is switched at the access tandem.

Tandem-Switched Transport

The term "Tandem-Switched Transport" denotes a Switched Transport facility between an end office and the Telephone Company access tandem that provides a customer with Switched Access Transport for usage that switches at the access tandem.

Certain Material on this page now appears on Page 2-69

CONNECTICUT ACCESS SERVICE TARIFF

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Telephone Company

1st Revised Page 2-69
Cancels Original Page 2-69

Section 2 - General Regulations

2.13 Definitions (Cont'd)

Tandem Switching Provider

The term "Tandem Switching Provider" (TSP) denotes any customer that receives Signaling for Tandem Switching from Telephone Company equal access end offices so that the customer may install their own tandems to provide tandem-switching services.

Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS)

The term "Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS)" denotes the process where end-user dialed calls is routed to a TRS Provider's Center for delivery to the Telephone Company. The Telephone Company in turn directs the call, via FGD Switched Access Service, to an access tandem for delivery to the selected Interexchange Carrier of choice.

Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Provider

The term "Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) Provider" denotes the authorized provider of TRS in the state.

Telecommunications Service Provider

The term "Telecommunications Service Provider" denotes interexchange carriers, operator service providers, enhanced service providers, and any other provider of telecommunications services.

Terminating Direction

The term "Terminating Direction" denotes the use of Access Service for the completion of calls from a customer premise to an end user premise.

Termination Charge

The term "Termination Charge" denotes a charge that is applicable should a customer discontinue special construction or specialized service or arrangements, etc., prior to the expiration of its termination liability period. This charge is computed at the time of discontinuance and in no case will it ever exceed the maximum termination liability (charge) which was agreed to by the customer at the time the Special Construction or Specialized Services or Arrangements, etc. was undertaken.

Transmission Path

The term "Transmission Path" denotes an electrical path capable of transmitting signals within the range of the service offering, e.g., a voice grade transmission path is capable of transmitting voice frequencies within the approximate range of 300 to 3000 Hz. A transmission path is comprised of physical or derived channels consisting of any form or configuration of facilities typically used in the telecommunications industry.

Certain material on this Page formerly appeared on Page 2-68.

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Section 2 - General Regulations

Trunk

The term "Trunk" denotes a communications path connecting two switching systems in a network, used in the establishment of an end-to-end connection.

Trunk Group

The term "Trunk Group" denotes a set of interchangeable trunks, which are traffic engineered as a unit to establish connections between switching systems.

Trunk Side Connection

The term "Trunk Side Connection" denotes the connection of a transmission path to the trunk side of a local exchange switching system.

Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion

The term "Two-Wire to Four-Wire Conversion" denotes an arrangement, which converts a four-wire transmission path to a two-wire transmission path to allow a four-wire facility to terminate in a two-wire entity (e.g., a central office switch).

Uniform Service Order Code (USOC)

The term "Uniform Service Order Code" denotes a three or five character alphabetic, numeric, or an alphanumeric code that identifies a specific item of service or equipment. Uniform Service Order Codes are used in the Telephone Company billing system to generate recurring rates and nonrecurring charges.

V and H Coordinates Method

The term "V and H Coordinates Method" denotes a method of computing airline miles between two points by utilizing an established formula, which is based on the vertical and horizontal coordinates of the two points.

Wire Center

The term "Wire Center" denotes a building in which one or more central offices, used for the provision of Telephone Exchange Services, are located.

xDSL Capable Loop

An xDSL Capable Loop is defined as a loop that a CLEC may use to deploy xDSL technologies.

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(N)

Zero Minus Transfer (0-)

The term "Zero Minus Transfer (0-)" denotes the transfer of an end user call to a specific IC by a Telephone Company operator.

900 Access Service Screening Office

The term "900 Access Service Screening Office" denotes an end office or access tandem that performs the customer identification function required to provide 900 Access Service to all customers.

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

The Complex-Process Loop may be used in conjunction with inter-wire center transport and/or multiplexing. Collocation in the same central office as the requested loop is not required.

- B. 2 Wire ISDN Digital Grade 160 Kbps supports digital transmission of two 64 Kbps bearer ("B") channels and one 16 Kbps data ("D") channel. This is a 2B+D basic rate Integrated Service Digital Network (BRI-ISDN) type of loop which meets National ISDN standards. (C)
- C. 4 Wire DS1 Digital Grade supports full duplex transmission of isochronous serial data at 1.542 Mbps. This is a T-1/DS1 type of loop and provides the equivalent of 24 voice grade/DS0 channels. Available options include Extended Super Frame (ESF) and Clear Channel Signaling capability (B8ZS format).
- D. DS3 Digital Grade Loop provides a digital, 45 Mbps transmission path from the Telephone Company's Central Office to the customer's end user location. Unbundled DS3 Loops may not be employed in combination with transport facilities to replace special access services or facilities, except consistently with the certification and other requirements of the Supplemental Order released and adopted by the FCC on November 24, 1999 in docket No. 96-98 ("In the matter of the Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996"), including but not limited to the requirement that significant local exchange traffic, in addition to exchange access service, be provided to a particular customer over the facilities in compliance with the Supplemental Order, and with the Telephone Company's processes implementing the Supplemental Order.
- E. Digital Subscriber Line (xDSL) Capable Loop describes loops, which may support various technologies and services. The 'x' in xDSL is a placeholder for the various types of DSL services. The Telephone Company will provide a loop for a CLEC to deploy xDSL technologies presumed acceptable for deployment or non-standard xDSL technology as defined below. The Telephone Company will not impose limitations on the transmission speeds of xDSL services; provided, however, that the Telephone Company does not guarantee transmissions speeds, available bandwidth or simply any service level. (C)

The Telephone Company shall not deny CLEC's request to deploy any loop technology that is presumed acceptable for deployment unless it is demonstrated that CLEC's deployment of the specific loop technology will significantly degrade the performance of other advanced services or traditional voice band services. The Telephone Company shall not impose its own standards for provisioning xDSL services, through Technical Publications or otherwise, until and unless approved by the Department or the FCC prior to use.

If a CLEC wishes to introduce a technology approved or successfully deployed elsewhere, the CLEC will provide documentation describing that action to the Telephone Company and the Department before or at the time of its request to deploy such technology within the Telephone Company's network. The documentation should include the date of approval or deployment, any limitations included in its deployment, and a sworn attestation that the deployment did not significantly degrade the performance of other services.

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3rd Revised Page 18-4.2
Cancels 2nd Revised Page 18-4.2

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

E. Digital Subscriber Line (xDSL) Capable Loop (Cont'd)

If a CLEC wishes to introduce a technology, that does not conform to existing industry standards and is not approved, the CLEC must demonstrate that its proposed deployment meets the threshold for a presumption of acceptability and will not, in fact, significantly degrade the performance of other advanced services or traditional voice band services.

The Telephone Company is not required to provision xDSL capable loops in any instance where physical facilities do not exist that meet the technical specifications for this type of loop.

(C)

- (1) For each of the xDSL capable loop types, a CLEC will, at the time of ordering, notify the Telephone Company as to the Power Spectrum Density (PSD) mask of the technology the CLEC will deploy. If and when a change in PSD mask is made, the CLEC will immediately notify the Telephone Company. Upon request from the CLEC, the Telephone Company will inform the CLEC of the number of loops using advanced services technology within the binder and type of technology deployed on those loops. The Telephone Company will use this information for the sole purpose of maintaining an inventory of advanced services present in the cable sheath. If the technology the CLEC wishes to deploy does not have a PSD mask and/or fit within a national standard PSD mask, the CLEC shall provide the Telephone Company with a technical description of the technology (including power mask) for inventory purposes.

- (a) 2-Wire xDSL Capable Loop: A 2-wire xDSL capable loop is a copper loop over which a CLEC may provision various DSL technologies. A copper loop used for such purposes will meet basic electrical standards, such as metallic connectivity and capacitive and resistive balance, and will not include load coils, mid-span repeaters or excessive bridged taps (bridged tap in excess of 2,500 feet in length). However, removal of load coils, repeaters or excessive bridged taps on an existing loop is optional, subject to conditioning charges, and will be performed at the CLEC's request.
- (b) 4-Wire xDSL Capable Loop: A 4-Wire xDSL capable loop is a copper loop over which a CLEC may provision DSL technologies. A copper loop used for such purposes will meet basic electrical standards, such as metallic connectivity and capacitive and resistive balance, and will not include load coils, mid-span repeaters or excessive bridged taps (bridged taps in excess of 2,500 feet in length). However, removal of load coils, repeaters or excessive bridged taps on an existing loop is optional and will be performed at a CLEC's request.

(C)

Material formerly on this page deleted and replaced with new language.

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3rd Revised Page 18-4.3
Cancels 2nd Revised Page 18-4.3

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

E. Digital Subscriber Line (xDSL) Capable Loop (Cont'd)

- (2) If the Telephone Company or a CLEC claims that a service is significantly degrading (with the exception of HFPL access) the performance of other advanced services or traditional voice band services, the Telephone Company or CLEC must notify the causing carrier and allow that carrier a reasonable opportunity to correct the problem. Any claims of network harm must be supported with specific and verifiable supporting information. If the Telephone Company or a CLEC demonstrates that a deployed technology is significantly degrading the performance of other advanced services or traditional voice band services, the carrier deploying the technology shall discontinue deployment of that technology and migrate its customers to technologies that will not significantly degrade the performance of such services.

(3) Loop Qualification

Loop Qualification is the process used in conjunction with the provisioning of a DSL Capable Loop of assessing the loop for its qualification to provide xDSL services and evaluating the necessary conditioning needed on such loop. Additionally, loop qualification can be used to provide information to the customer regarding loop make-up on a pre-order basis. As described below, this loop make-up information will be categorized by three separate pricing elements: mechanized, manual, and detailed manual.

- (a) Mechanized loop qualification includes data that is available electronically and provided via an electronic system. Electronic access to loop make-up data through the Operations Support Systems (OSS) enhancements described above will return information in all fields described in the Plan of Record (POR) when such information is contained in the electronic databases. The CLEC will be billed a mechanized loop qualification charge for each xDSL capable loop order.
- (b) Manual loop qualification requires the manual look-up of data that is not contained in an electronic database. Manual loop make-up data includes the following: (1) the actual loop length; (2) the length by gauge; (3) the presence of repeaters, load coils, bridged taps, and if noted on the individual loop record, (4) the total length of bridged taps; (5) the presence of pair gain devices, DLC, and/or Digital Added Main Line (DAML), and (6) the presence of disturbers in the same and/or adjacent binder groups. A CLEC will be billed a manual loop qualification charge for each manual loop qualification.
- (c) Detailed manual loop qualification includes all fields as described in the POR, including the fields described above. A CLEC will be billed a detailed manual loop qualification charge for each detailed manual loop qualification requested.

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2nd Revised Page 18-4.4
Cancels 1st Revised Page 18-4.4

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

E. Digital Subscriber Line (xDSL) Capable Loop (Cont'd)

(3) Loop Qualification (Cont'd)

All three categories of loop qualification are subject to the following:

(C)

- (a) If load coils, repeaters, or excessive bridged tap are present on a loop under 12,000 feet in length, conditioning to remove these elements will be performed without request and at no charge to the CLEC.
- (b) If a CLEC elects to have the Telephone Company provide loop make-up through a manual process for information not available electronically, then the loop qualification interval will be 3 to 5 business days, or the interval provided to the Telephone Company's affiliate, whichever is less.
- (c) If the results of the loop qualification indicate that conditioning is available, the CLEC may request that the Telephone Company perform conditioning at charges specified in Appendix Pricing. The CLEC may order the loop without conditioning or with partial conditioning if desired.
- (d) For the High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL), if a CLEC's requested conditioning would degrade the customer's analog voice service, the Telephone Company is not required to condition the loop. However, should the Telephone Company refuse the CLEC's request to condition a loop, the Telephone Company will make an affirmative showing to the Department that conditioning the specific loop in question will significantly degrade voice band services.

(C)

Certain material on this page formerly appeared on page 18-4.7.

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4th Revised Page 18-4.5
Cancels 3rd Revised Page 18-4.5

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

E. Digital Subscriber Line (xDSL) Capable Loop (Cont'd)

(4) Loop Conditioning

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Loop conditioning is the process that may be used in conjunction with loop qualification for the provisioning of DSL Capable Loops. After receipt of loop make-up data, it is the customer's option to request loop conditioning. Also, DSL Capable Loops will not require this step, as they will be designed and offered under the 2-Wire Digital Loop (BRI-ISDN) offering.

(T)

Loop conditioning includes the necessary work in the outside plant needed to provide a facility that will allow for the transmission of high-speed digital signals. This work may include multiple load coil, repeater, and bridged tap removal. These three options are provided at the CLECs' request and the CLECs are billed a one-time non-recurring charge unique to the conditioning option requested. For loops in excess of 17,500 feet, incremental charges may be applicable, in addition to the standard conditioning charges. For loop conditioning, CLECs will be charged a basic initial non-recurring charge and for conditioning performed in excess of 17,500 feet; the CLEC will be charged the basic initial non-recurring charge and a non-recurring charge for each additional conditioning element removed. For loops under 12,000 feet in length, the following conditioning will be performed at no charge: the removal of load coils, repeaters and/or excessive bridged taps. Excessive bridged tap is defined as bridged tap in excess of 2,500 feet.

(N)

(N)

xDSL Loop Conditioning in excess of 17,500 feet:

- (a) Removal of up to (3) load coils included in basic initial rate; removal of each additional element will incur an additional charge.
- (b) Removal of up to (2) occurrences of bridged tap included in basic initial rate; removal of each additional element will incur an additional charge.
- (c) Removal of (1) repeater included in basic initial rate; removal of each additional element will incur an additional charge.

Rates and charges for Loop conditioning appear in Section 18-.6.2.1 of the tariff.

Certain material on this page formerly appeared on page 18-4.7 and 18-4.8.

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18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

D. Digital Subscriber Line (xDSL) Capable Loop (Cont'd)

(5) Spectrum Inventory Guidelines

(N)

A CLEC must advise the Telephone Company of the PSD mask approved or proposed by T1.E1 that reflects the service performance parameters of the technology to be deployed over the xDSL compatible loop or the HFPL. The CLEC, at its option, may provide any service compliant with that PSD mask so long as it stays within the allowed service performance parameters. At the time of ordering a DSL compatible loop or a HFPL, the CLEC will notify the Telephone Company as to the type of PSD mask it intends to use on the ordering form, and if and when a change in PSD mask is made, the CLEC will notify the Telephone Company. The CLEC will abide by standards pertinent for the designated PSD mask type. If the technology does not have a PSD mask, the CLEC will provide the Telephone Company with a technical description of the technology (including power mask) for inventory purposes.

- (a) In the event that the FCC or the industry establishes long-term standards, practices and policies relating to spectrum compatibility and spectrum management that differ from those established in this tariff, the Telephone Company and the CLEC agree to comply with the FCC and/or industry standards, practices and policies. The Telephone Company will work with the CLECs to establish a transition plan and timeframe for achieving and implementing such industry standards, practices and policies.
- (b) Within thirty (30) days after general availability of equipment, conforming to applicable industry standards or the mutually agreed upon standards developed by the industry in conjunction with the Department or FCC, the Telephone Company and/or CLEC must begin the process of bringing its deployed xDSL technologies and equipment into compliance with such standards at its own expense.

(N)

Certain material formerly on this page now appears on page 18-4.4

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)F. High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL) (Cont'd)

The High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL), also known as line sharing, supports transmission of signals utilizing the frequency above the voice band on a copper loop facility that is being used to carry traditional POTS analog circuit-switched voice band transmissions.

Voice band frequency of the spectrum is referenced as 300 to 3,000 Hertz (and possibly up to 3400 Hertz) and provides that DSL technologies, which operate at frequencies generally above 20,000 Hertz, will not interfere with voice band transmission. The Telephone Company shall only make the HFPL available to a CLEC in those instances where the Telephone Company is providing retail POTS (voice band circuit switched) service on the same local loop facility to the same end user.

When the Telephone Company is the provider of the retail POTS analog voice service on the same loop to the same end-user, the HFPL access will be offered on loops that meet the specified loop requirements. The Telephone Company is not required to provide HFPL where the Telephone Company is not the existing retail provider of the traditional, analog voice service.

The Telephone Company is not required to provide the HFPL in any instance where physical facilities do not exist which meet the technical specifications for this product. However, this shall not apply where physical facilities exist, but conditioning is required. In that event, a CLEC will be given the opportunity to evaluate the parameters of the xDSL or HFPL service it seeks to provide, and determine what type of conditioning should be performed for an additional charge.

A CLEC may only deploy xDSL technologies on the HFPLs that do not interfere with analog voice band transmission. The CLEC will provide the Telephone Company with the type of technology it seeks to deploy, at the time of ordering, including the PSD of the technology the CLEC will deploy. If the technology the CLEC wishes to deploy does not have a PSD mask, the CLEC shall provide the Telephone Company with a technical description of the technology (including power mask) for inventory purposes.

(N)

Material formerly on this page now appears on page 18-4.4 and 18-4.5.

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1st Revised Page 18-4.6
Cancels Original Page 18-4.6

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

F. High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL) (Cont'd)

- (1) HFPL is provided subject to the following:
- (a) xDSL technologies on the HFPL may only utilize the higher frequency ranges, preserving a "buffer zone" to ensure the integrity of voice band traffic.
 - (b) When the Telephone Company's traditional retail POTS is disconnected, at the request of the end-user, or POTS is suspended due to "denial for non-pay", the Telephone Company will notify the CLEC that the broadband service will be disconnected. Broadband service will be disconnected within three days unless the CLEC submits an order for a full stand-alone UNE loop within that time frame.
 - (c) The Telephone Company is not required to provide multi-carrier or multi-service line sharing arrangements.
 - (d) The HFPL is not available in conjunction with a combination of network elements known as the platform or UNE-P (including loop and switch port combinations), UNE-RS or unbundled local switching or any arrangement where the Telephone Company is not the retail POTS provider.
 - (e) The Telephone Company is not required to provide narrowband service to CLEC "A" and broadband service to CLEC "B" on the same loop. Any line sharing between two CLECs shall be accomplished between those parties and will not utilize the Telephone Company's splitters, equipment, cross connects or OSS systems to facilitate line sharing between such CLECs.
 - (f) If a CLEC's requested conditioning would degrade a customer's analog voice service, the Telephone Company is not required to condition the loop. However, should the Telephone Company refuse the CLEC's request to condition a loop, the Telephone Company will affirm that conditioning the specific loop in question will significantly degrade voice band services.

Certain material formerly on this page now appears on page 18-4.5.

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Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

F. High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL) (Cont'd)

(2) Splitter Ownership and Responsibilities

A Splitter is a device that divides the data and voice signals concurrently moving across the loop. It directs the voice traffic through copper tie cables to the Telephone Company's switch and retail POTS, and the data traffic through another pair of copper tie cables to multiplexing equipment for delivery to the packet-switched network. A splitter may be directly integrated into the Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer (DSLAM) equipment or externally mounted. HFPL Splitter ownership and responsibilities are as follows:

Option 1 - CLEC Ownership of Splitter Equipment

- (a) When virtually collocated, the Telephone Company will install, provision and maintain splitters under the terms of virtual collocation. When physically collocated under Option 1, splitters will be placed in traditional collocation areas as outlined in the physical collocation terms and conditions of the tariff. In this arrangement, the CLEC will have test access to the line side of the splitter when recommended that the CLEC provision splitter cards that provide test port capabilities. When virtually collocated, the Telephone Company will install the splitter in a Telephone Company bay and the Telephone Company will access the splitter on behalf of the CLEC for line continuity tests. The Telephone Company and the CLEC may negotiate additional testing capabilities (including remote testing).
- (b) Splitter provisioning will use standard Telephone Company configuration cabling and wiring at Telephone Company locations. In situations where the CLEC owns the splitter, the splitter dataport and DSLAM will be hardwired to each other. Connecting Block layouts will reflect standard recognizable arrangements that will work with the Telephone Company's Operating Support Systems.
- (c) Splitter technology needs to adhere to established industry standards for technical, test access, common size, configurations and shelf arrangements.
- (d) All splitter equipment must be compliant with applicable national standards and NEBS Level 1.

Option 2 - Telephone Company Ownership of Splitter Equipment

- (a) The Telephone Company voluntarily agrees to own, purchase, install, inventory, provision, maintain and lease splitters in accordance with the terms stated in the tariff. The Telephone Company will determine where such Telephone Company-owned splitters will be located in each central office. Telephone Company-owned splitters will be placed in a common area accessible to the CLEC's if space is available.

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Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

F. High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL) (Cont'd)

(N)

(2) Splitter Ownership and Responsibilities (Cont'd)

Option 2 - Telephone Company Ownership of Splitter Equipment

- (b) Upon the CLEC's request, the Telephone Company will perform testing and repair at the Telephone Company-owned splitter on behalf of the CLEC. In the event that no trouble is found at the time of testing by the Telephone Company, the CLEC shall pay the Telephone Company for such testing at the rates on a time and materials basis. The CLEC will not be permitted direct physical access to the MDF or the IDF for testing. Upon the request of the Telephone Company or the CLEC, the Telephone Company and CLEC will meet to negotiate terms for additional test access capabilities.

The Telephone Company will agree to lease such splitters a line at a time subject to the following terms and conditions:

- (1) Forecasts: The CLEC will provide the Telephone Company with a forecast of its demand for each central office prior to submitting its first Local Service Request (LSR) for that individual office and then every January and July thereafter, or as otherwise agreed to by the Telephone company and the CLEC. A CLEC's failure to submit a forecast for a given office may affect provisioning intervals. In the event the CLEC fails to submit a forecast in a central office which does not have available splitter ports, the Telephone Company will have an additional ten business days to complete the CLEC's line sharing order following installation of additional splitters.

For requests for Telephone Company provided splitters in offices not provisioned in the initial deployment, all such requests, including forecasts, must be made in the CLEC's collocation application. Installation intervals will be consistent with applicable collocation intervals.

Forecasts will be non-binding on both the Telephone Company and the CLEC. The Telephone Company will not face liability from failure to provision facilities if the cause is simply its reliance on non-binding forecasts.

- (2) Splitter Provisioning: Splitter provisioning will use standard Telephone Company configuration cabling and wiring in the Telephone Company locations. Connecting Block layouts will reflect standard recognizable arrangements and will be wired out in contiguous 100 pair complements, and numbered 1-96. All arrangements must be consistent with the Telephone Company's Operating Support Systems.

(N)

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Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

F. High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL) (Cont'd)

(N)

From time to time, the Telephone Company may need to replace or repair Telephone Company-owned splitters or splitter cards necessitating a brief interruption of service. In the event that service interruption is anticipated by the Telephone Company to last more than fifteen (15) minutes, the Telephone Company shall notify the CLEC.

When an end-user disconnects the Telephone Company's POTS and the HFPL is being provided via a Telephone Company owned splitter, the Telephone Company will initiate action to disconnect the POTS. The Telephone Company will notify the CLEC of such disconnection and will reconfigure the loop to remove the splitter in order to conserve the splitter ports for future line sharing orders. A CLEC shall pay a nonrecurring charge for any such reconfiguration. The loop reconfiguration will result in temporary downtime of the loop as the splitter is removed from the circuit.

The Telephone Company will agree to lease such splitters a line at a time subject to the following terms and conditions:

- (a) The CLEC will provide the Telephone Company with a forecast of its demand for each central office prior to submitting its first LSR for that individual office. A CLEC's failure to submit a forecast for a given office may affect provisioning intervals. In the event the CLEC fails to submit a forecast in a central office which does not have available splitter ports, the Telephone Company shall have an additional ten (10) business days to install a CLEC's line sharing order.

(N)

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

F. High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL) (Cont'd)

(N)

(3) The HFPL will be maintained as follows:

- (a) If the narrowband, or voice, portion of the loop becomes significantly degraded due to the broadband or high frequency portion of the loop, certain procedures will be followed to restore the narrowband, or voice service. Should only the narrowband or voice service be reported as significantly degraded or out of service, the Telephone Company will repair the narrowband portion of the loop without disturbing the broadband portion of the loop if possible. In any case, the Telephone Company will attempt to notify the end user and the CLEC any time the Telephone Company's repair effort has the potential of affecting service on the broadband portion of the loop. The Telephone Company may proceed with repair of the voice circuit if unable to reach the CLEC after a reasonable attempt has been made. When connected facility assignment or additional point of termination (CFA/APOT) change is requested due to trouble, the pair change will be completed during the standard repair interval.
- (b) The Telephone Company will offer 24-hour clearing time on trouble reports referred by the CLEC and proven to be in the wiring or physically tested and found to be in the loop. If the Telephone Company isolates a trouble on an HFPL (causing significant degradation or out of service condition to the POTS) caused by the CLEC data equipment or CLEC-owned splitter, the Telephone Company will attempt to notify the CLEC and request committed restoration time for clearing the reported trouble. If the end user is not satisfied with the repair interval provided by the CLEC, the CLEC will allow the end user the option of restoring POTS.

If the end user chooses to have the POTS service restored until the HFPL problem can be corrected and notifies either the CLEC or the Telephone Company, (or if the CLEC has failed to restore service within 24 hours), either party will notify the other and provide contact names prior to the Telephone Company "cutting-around" the POTS Splitter/DSLAM equipment to restore POTS. When the CLEC resolves the trouble condition in its equipment, the CLEC will contact the Telephone Company to restore the HFPL portion of the loop. In the event the trouble is identified and corrected in the CLEC equipment, the Telephone Company will charge the CLEC for the work it performed.

(N)

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

F. High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL) (Cont'd)

- (c) Any CLEC testing of retail POTS must be non-intrusive unless utilizing Mechanized Loop Testing (MLT). Prior to a CLEC utilizing the MLT intrusive test scripts, the CLEC must have established data service on that loop and have specifically informed the customer that service testing will interrupt both the data and voice telephone services served by that line. A CLEC may not perform intrusive testing without having first obtained the express permission of the end-user customer and the name of the person providing such permission. A CLEC shall make a note on the applicable screen space of the name of the end-user customer providing permission for such testing before initializing an MLT test or so note such information on the CLEC's trouble documentation for non-mechanized tests.
- (d) CLEC hereby agrees to assume any and all liability for any such intrusive testing it performs, including the payment of all costs associated with any damage, service interruption, or other telecommunications service degradation or damage to the Telephone Company's facilities and hereby agrees to release, defend and indemnify the Telephone Company and hold the Telephone Company harmless, from any claims for loss or damage, including but not limited to direct, indirect or consequential damages, made against the Telephone Company by an end-user customer, any telecommunications service provider or telecommunications user relating to such testing by a CLEC.
- (e) The CLEC shall not rearrange or modify retail-POTS within its equipment in any way without coordinating with the Telephone Company.

Rates and charges for HFPL can be found in Section 18-6.2.1 page 18-43.3.

Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)G. xDSL-Capable Subloops

(N)

Where xDSL-capable Loop facilities or the HFPL are not available between the end user customer's premises, a CLEC may request access to xDSL-capable subloops subject to the following:

- (1) Where spare copper facilities are available and the facilities meet the necessary technical requirements for the provisioning of DSL, the CLEC has the option of requesting the Telephone Company to make copper facilities available by either of the following:
 - (a) The CLEC has the option of collocating a DSLAM in the Telephone Company's Remote Terminal (RT) at the fiber/copper interface point, pursuant to collocation terms and conditions. When the CLEC collocates its DSLAM at the Telephone Company's RT, the Telephone Company will provide the CLEC with unbundled access to subloops to allow the CLEC access to the copper wire portion of the loop.
 - (b) Where the CLEC is unable to obtain spare copper loops necessary to provision a DSL service, and the Telephone Company has placed a DSLAM in the RT, the Telephone Company must unbundle and provide access to its DSLAM. The Telephone Company is not required to unbundle its DSLAM if it permits the CLEC to collocate its DSLAM in the RT on the same terms and conditions that apply to its own DSLAM.

H. Provisioning of xDSL-Capable Loops, xDSL-Capable Subloops and the HFPL

The Telephone Company does not warrant that the local loop(s), xDSL-capable subloop or the FPL ordered will perform as desired by a CLEC for xDSL-based, HFPL, or other advanced services, but will guarantee basic metallic loop parameters, including continuity and pair balance. A CLEC-requested testing by the Telephone Company beyond these parameters will be billed on a time and materials basis. On loops where CLECs have requested that no conditioning be performed, the Telephone Company's maintenance will be limited to verifying loop suitability based on POTS design.

A CLEC must designate what loop conditioning the Telephone Company is to perform in provisioning the xDSL loop(s), and/or the HFPL. Conditioning may be ordered on loop(s), and/or the HFPL of any length. The loop, and/or HFPL will be provisioned to meet the basic metallic and electrical characteristics such as electrical conductivity and capacitive and resistive balance. The provisioning intervals are applicable to every xDSL loop and the HFPL regardless of the loop length.

(N)

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Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.2 Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.2.1 Local Loop Elements (Cont'd)

I. Cooperative Testing Billing

The CLEC will be billed for the time of the various technicians performing the Cooperative Testing for loops that are installed correctly within the committed interval without the benefit of corrective action due to acceptance testing. The technicians' time will be billed on a minimum one-half hour and in quarter increments, thereafter. The Telephone Company will not bill for the Cooperative Testing for loop installs that did not pass the test parameters. The Telephone Company will not bill for loop repairs when the repair resulted from the Telephone Company's error or omission.

Maintenance, other than assuring loop continuity and balance on unconditioned or partially conditioned loops greater than 12,000 feet, will only be provided on a time and material basis. On loops where the CLEC has requested recommended conditioning not be performed, the Telephone Company's maintenance will be limited to verifying loop suitability for POTS. For loops having had partial or extensive conditioning performed at the CLEC's request, the Telephone Company will verify continuity, the completion of all requested conditioning, and will repair at no charge to the CLEC any gross defects which would be unacceptable for POTS and which do not result from the loop's modified design.

(N)

(N)

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Section 18 - Local Exchange Access Service

18.6 Local Exchange Access Service Rates and Charges (Cont'd)

18.6.2 Rates for Unbundled Network Elements (Cont'd)

18.6.2.1 Rates for High Frequency Portion of the Loop (HFPL)

	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>
HFPL Loop (1/2 of the wire xDSL Loop)		
Zone A - Metro	ULPPX	\$ 4.38
Zone B - Urban	ULPPX	\$ 6.90
Zone C - Suburban	ULPPX	\$ 7.97
Zone D - Rural	ULPPX	\$ 9.18

	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>
HFPL Splitter-SNET Owned Line	MYQXB	\$ 1.45

	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>
HFPL OSS Charge-Per Line	UM3	\$.61

	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Nonrecurring Charges</u>		
			<u>Connect</u>	<u>Disconnect</u>	<u>Total Install</u>
HFPL Cross Connects CLEC Owned All zones, 1st loop	UKCGD	\$.68	\$50.98	\$58.94	\$109.92

	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Connect</u>	<u>Disconnect</u>	<u>Total Install</u>
HFPL Cross Connects CLEC Owned All zones, additional loop	UKCWD	\$.68	\$30.16	\$33.30	\$ 63.46

	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Connect</u>	<u>Disconnect</u>	<u>Total Install</u>
HFPL Cross Connects ILEC Owned All zones, 1st loop	UKCGX	\$.68	\$61.36	\$62.92	\$124.28

	<u>USOC</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Connect</u>	<u>Disconnect</u>	<u>Total Install</u>
HFPL Cross Connects ILEC Owned All zones, additional loop	UKCWX	\$.68	\$37.64	\$36.93	\$ 74.57